

VOL. XI.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
South side Main Street,
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.,
HAS just received his large and extensive stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
Consisting of *Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings*, of
the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns.
He also has on hand a large assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentleman's entire wardrobe.
All work warranted to be well done, and in as good style as at any other establishment in the Western country.
No Fit No Sale.
oct6 wkt-wt.

JAMES SIMPSON, JOHN L. SCOTT
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.,
Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same
heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.
Judge James Simpson and John L. Scott will hereafter
practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals
and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge Simpson
would respectfully refer to all persons who have
known him, either at the bar or as Circuit Judge of
the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, John L. Scott would
refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him
in his published card.
All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and
prompt attention.
jan3 wkt-wt.

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.,
Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house.
feb26 wkt-wt.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.,
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.
jan3 wkt-wt.

JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-House,
FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.,
WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on
St. Clair street, over Drs. Speed & Rodman's.
feb29 wkt-wt.

P. U. MAJOR,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.,
OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 8th
Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court,
and all other courts held in Frankfort.
G. W. CRADDOCK, CHAS. F. CRADDOCK.

CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.,
OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the
Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit
Courts of the adjoining counties.
jan4 wkt-wt.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.,
WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
street, four doors from the bridge.
dec1 wkt-wt.

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.,
WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Campbell,
Bell, Pendleton, and Boone.
Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
dec1 wkt-wt.

LIGE ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.,
WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,
Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.
Collections in any of the above counties promptly
attended to.
apr7 wkt-wt.

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law,
FALMOUTH, KY.,
WILL practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court
and in the courts of the adjoining counties.
Office on Market street.
may19 wkt-wt.

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENUPBURG, KY.,
WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup,
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.
jan14 wkt-wt.

LAW NOTICE.
JAS. D. CLAY, THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
CLAY & MONROE,
WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit,
and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confined
to them will receive prompt attention.
Address Thomas B. Monroe, Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.
may19 wkt-wt.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional
business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications
addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.
apr7 wkt-wt.

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.,
WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection
of debts for non residents in any part of the
State.
He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments
of deeds, and other writings to be used or recorded
in other States, and, as Commissioner under the act of Congress,
attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, etc.
Office on "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.
may19 wkt-wt.

MEDICAL CARD.
DR. J. G. KEENON,
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, ten-
ders his professional services to the citizens of
the town and vicinity.
Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d
door from corner.
sep1 wkt-wt.

JOHN M. McALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.
WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the
want of official records.
sep1 wkt-wt.

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.,
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlies, on the best
terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets.
nov2 wkt-wt.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

Crops in the South.
A recent visit to portions of Alabama and Mississippi has furnished us with some statistics regarding the prospect of the crops in those States, which may not be without interest to our readers. The whole of Southern and Middle Alabama, and that region of country in Mississippi lying adjacent to the Mobile and Ohio railroad, extending more than three hundred miles, have within the last two weeks been favored with the most abundant and seasonable rains. We were told by the planters that they had neither too much, nor too little, but precisely enough. It will in most cases prove amply sufficient it is thought to insure first quality crops, even should they fail to get more during the continuance of the season.

As a general thing, from two to three times as much corn as usual seems to have been planted, and a better yield to the acre, from present indications, has never before been promised in the history of the country. While fields that ten months since were white with the cotton bloom, now present one vast and interminable wilderness of corn, extending in the distance as far as the eye can reach. Certainly we have never before seen such excellent and bountiful crops of this indispensable cereal anywhere in the South as now appear upon the prairie lands of eastern Mississippi. We were told by an intelligent planter of Octobena county, that it can, in all probability, be purchased this fall in that vicinity at as low rates as twenty cents per bushel. Few, if any, anticipate sales over from forty to fifty cents in any part of the Confederate States. Nor is this estimate at all improbable when we come to consider such statistical facts as can easily be gathered from various sources. Poor lands in some counties, we are reliably informed, which last year yielded only from five to ten bushels, will this year produce from twenty-five to thirty. Some farmers assert that they will raise on an average seventy-five bushels to the acre. We met one planter, resident in Marengo, Ala., who has heretofore brought nearly all of the corn used on his place from the West, who, this fall, will have for sale at least twenty thousand bushels. These, with many other isolated facts, leave no doubt in our minds as to the truth of the encouraging statements heretofore made upon this subject by the newspaper press throughout the South. The impression seems to prevail that western corn, such as has always found a ready market in the South, if delivered in the Gulf States, will not command in three months from today as much as twenty-five cents. If such in reality be the case, the vast accumulation of corn in the granaries of Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana will doubtless subserve the purpose of fuel and manure during the present season, in lieu of being exchanged for southern gold. The cotton crop, in the sections above alluded to, seems to be about an average, so far as quality is concerned, but certainly falls somewhat short in quantity. With favorable weather, the cotton lands will produce quite as abundantly as usual. The whole crop in the South will evidently fall below that of last year by at least a half million bales, some say more.

Representations made to us by persons from other sections of Alabama and Mississippi, also from Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas, give accounts equally as encouraging as the above. Texas, we were told by a gentleman just from Galveston, will make enough grain of all kind, to supply the wants of her citizens for two years to come. Thus has providence, in His all-wise beneficence, secured to our new but gigantic and vigorous Republic, a victory more important than one achieved at arms upon the field amid the slaughter of untold battalions of the enemy.—*Memphis Appeal*, July 11.

[From the Bazar (Maine) Democrat.]
Is Emancipation their Object?

The following extract is from a communication in the New York Independent, written by the Hon. Neal Dow, of Portland:
"The war is to go on until the South is completely broken down and subjugated. Nothing less than that will stop it, unless the North shall be wheedled into some base or unworthy compromise. At the point of complete prostration, her armies overwhelmed by superior numbers, her ports hermetically sealed up from all the world, her trade destroyed and her credit utterly gone, she must surrender at discretion, and await such terms as the North may choose to impose. At precisely that point, what shall the North say in relation to the sin and shame of slavery—the great curse of our country and the sole cause of this baneful, atrocious rebellion? Shall we enslave it once more in our land, with all its privileges, immunities, and guarantees, and bow down before it as in old time, and worship it, or shall we in the fear of God and love of our fellow-man, make such stipulations and conditions as shall certainly and speedily subvert it?"

The above expresses the sentiment of more than one half of the Republican party in this State. They would not support the war an hour, if they did not believe that it would end in the abolition of slavery. Take, for instance, Gen. Fessenden, the father of Senator Fessenden. He has for years and years been clamoring for a dissolution of the Union. Now at once he has converted to a sudden devotion to the Union, and advocates war to maintain it. Why this change? Under the cry of preserving the Government he is seeking the overthrow of slavery and the subversion of the Constitution. Such also is the spirit of the Government at Washington. It has seized upon a popular cry as an instrumentality of abolishing slavery and establishing a consolidated despotism.

THE HEADQUARTERS OF BEAUREGARD.—The New Orleans Picayune has a correspondent in the Confederate camp in Virginia, who describes Beauregard's headquarters:

"Gen. Beauregard has his headquarters at a little farm-house, from which he has a commanding view of the whole works and country around. Everything is very cool and quiet about it, and the stranger would scarcely believe that from their hourly issue the orders which regulate the movements of the largest army ever collected on this side of the Potomac, or indeed, in any part of the old United States. The whole machinery of the camp moves like clock-work, and, unless he drew the inference from the magnitude of the works in sight, no one would imagine that the whole army is in constant motion."

FIVE HUNDRED MORE "FUGITIVE SLAVES."—A gentleman who has just arrived from Gloucester county informs us that the Abolitionists at Fortress Monroe have stolen as many as 500 negroes from those localities, which are forthwith to be sent off to Cuba for sale. They do not recognize the negroes as property, they say, but the Southerners do, therefore "the fugitives" are to be disposed of in order to help to pay the expenses of "putting down the rebellion." The depredations of the barbarians are so great the families are moving away in horror and alarm.
Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

Joseph Holt on Kentucky Neutrality.

The following is an extract from a speech made by Mr. Joseph Holt, at Louisville, on Saturday night. Mr. Holt held the office of Secretary of War under the Buchanan administration, and *sometimes* to hold that of Justice of the Supreme Court under the Lincoln Government:

Before closing, I desire to say a few words on the relations of Kentucky to the pending rebellion; and, as we are all Kentuckians here together to-night, and as this is purely a family matter, which concerns the honor of us all, I hope we may be permitted to speak to each other upon it with entire freedom. I shall not detain you with observations on the hostile and defiant position assumed by the Governor of your State. In his reply to the requisition made upon him for volunteers under the proclamation of the President, he has, in my judgment, written and finished his own history, his epitaph included, and it is probable that in future the world will little concern itself as to what his excellency may propose to do, or as to what he may propose not to do. That response has made for Kentucky a record that has already brought a burning blush to the cheek of many of her sons, and is destined to bring it to the cheek of many more in the years which are to come. It is a shame, indeed a crying shame, that a State with so illustrious a past should have written for her by her own chief magistracy, a paper of history so utterly humiliating as this. But your Legislature have determined that during the present unhappy war the attitude of the State shall be that of strict neutrality, and it is upon this determination that I wish respectfully, but frankly, to comment. As the motives which governed the Legislature were doubtless patriotic and conservative, the conclusion arrived at can not be condemned as dishonorable, still, in view of the manifest duty of the State and of possible results, I can not but regard it as mistaken and false, and one which might have fatal consequences. Strictly legally speaking, Kentucky must go out of the Union before she can be neutral. Within it she is, necessarily, either faithful to the government of the United States, or she is disloyal to it. If this crutch of neutrality upon which her well-meaning but ill-judging politicians are halting, can find any middle ground on which to rest, it has escaped my researches, though I have diligently sought it. Neutrality, in the sense of those who now use the term, however patriotically designed, is, in effect, but a snake in the grass of rebellion, and those who handle it, will sooner or later feel its fangs. Said one who speaks as man never spoke, "the who is not with us is against us," and of none of the conflicts which have arisen between men or between nations, could this be more truthfully said, than of that in which we are now involved.

Comment is unnecessary. These are plain words which all can understand. Mr. Holt is Lincoln's ambassador, sent to notify the people of Kentucky that they can not be neutral. Read it, Kentuckians, and decide which way you will go when driven from your neutrality. The Confederate States have declared no war against Kentucky. Will Kentucky make war on them?—*Statesman*.

From Missouri.
St. Louis, July 19.

The following proclamation has just been received from Brig. Gen. Pope:

St. Charles, Mo., July 19, 1861.
To the People of Northern Missouri:

"By virtue of the proper authority I have assumed command in Northern Missouri. I appear among you with a force strong enough to maintain the authority of the Government, and too strong to be resisted by any means in your possession usual in warfare. Upon your own assurances that you would respect the laws of the United States and preserve the peace, no troops have hitherto been sent into your section of the country.
The occurrences of the last ten days, however, have plainly exhibited that you lack either the power or inclination to fulfill your pledges, and the Government has therefore found it necessary to occupy North Missouri with a force powerful enough to compel obedience to the laws. As soon as it is made manifest that you will respect its authority and put down the unlawful combinations against it, you will be relieved of the presence of the forces under my command, but not until then. I therefore warn all persons taken in arms against the Federal authority, who attempt to commit depredations upon public or private property, or who molest unoffending and peaceful citizens, that they will be dealt with in the most summary manner, without awaiting civil process.
[Signed.] JOHN POPE,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A. Commanding

Judge Terry's Declination.

It will be seen that Judge Terry declines the further prosecution of the canvass for State Treasurer.
This step is to be regretted, and yet more, it is to be deplored that a public sentiment seems to prevail which is at such variance with the vital interest and real honor of the State that hundreds and thousands of the best men in it are led to seriously contemplate a voluntary exile to other regions, where there is more of the love of liberty and the spirit of independence than there appears to be here.
The heart of Kentucky we know is right, and yet her action will be worthy of her ancient fame.
The declination of Judge Terry leaves the friends of the Constitution without a candidate for Treasurer, and it is necessary that one should be agreed on at once. In looking over the field, it occurs to us that J. R. Barack, of Barren, is the man for the times, and we suggest his name. Able, popular, true, he is worthy of the post of honor, and of the confidence of the people. We trust by acclamation he will be accepted and supported.
Lou. Courier, 20th

THE CROPS IN LOUISIANA.—The Thibodaux Sentinel says:

"The heavy showers we have been blessed with since our last issue, have done a power of good—the cane was greatly improved, and the prospects of a large sugar crop are looming up in every cane field of the parish. Peaches, figs, grapes, water-melons, and other summer luxuries, are being hawked around our town as plentiful as we have seen them for years past.
The Clinton Patriot says the crops in East Feliciana were never more promising at this period in the year than at the present time, and adds: "There never was, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, such a yielding of corn, or such a breadth of land planted; in fact there are a number of planters who expect to raise enough corn to supply them for two years. The cotton crop look admirably well, but no correct calculation can be made just now, of this crop, from the fact that it is liable to be destroyed in so many ways after it commences blooming and bolls."
"For the last three days we have been regularly blessed with a fine, refreshing shower of rain. The crops are perfect, and none better could be desired. Our negroes are busily pulling fodder, and will have plenty to spare to their town customers."

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAS. P. MARSHALL, JOHN A. DICKINSON.

NEW CARPET
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
Importers & Dealers,
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
WE are now opening an entirely new stock, embracing every variety, style, and quality of handsome
Carpet, Tassels, Cornices, Rugs, Mats, India & Coco Matting, Stair Rods, Cushion Cloths, Green Baize, Blankets all widths, qualities, and prices. We also keep on hand and make to order Flags, Tarps, and every article in the line of household and office furniture, and prices are as seldom found west of the mountains.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
79 Fourth St., Lou., Ky.
aug13 wkt-wt.

HART & MAPOTHER,
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every branch of ENGRAVING, LITHOGRAPHING, AND COLOR LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c.
GEO. H. CARY, R. L. TALBOTT
SUCCESSORS TO
CARY & TALBOTT,
(BELL, TALBOTT & CO.)
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,
Oils, &c., 4 3/4 Market street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
Particular attention paid to Physicians' orders.
mar22 wkt-wt.

STOP THERE!
HALL & HARRIS keep the United States, formerly the Owens Hotel.
When you go to Louisville stop there.
jcs 1y

T. G. WATERS,
THOS. G. WATERS, WATERS
BOOTS & SHOES, 215 WEST SECOND STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL

JOHN A. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
MILITARY GOODS,
No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),
NEW YORK.
Hats, Caps, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Horse Equipments, and all articles for the military.
Furnished at short notice.
The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand and made to order.
JOHN BONNER,
(Successor to Peter Smith.)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Fancy Goods, Toys,
CHINA, BASKETS,
Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,
No. 36 Fifth Street,
Second door East of Walnut St.
CINCINNATI, O.
april9 t-wkt-wt.

LOOK AT THIS.
What makes so many go to the ST. CLOUD HOTEL, corner of Second and Jefferson Streets, Louisville, Kentucky?
Because J. G. BLEDSOE keeps a first class house at moderate prices.
mar22 wkt-wt.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
HARROW & PHILLIPS,
PROPRIETORS.
Terms, \$1.50 per day.
aug2 wkt-wt.

MEDICAL REPORT.
Containing Thirty fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease.
Price only ten Cents.
Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.
ON A NEW METHOD OF treating Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stricture, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Female Diseases, and all affections of the reproductive system of both sexes, the infirmities of youth and maturity arising from the secret follies of both sexes, with a full treatise on SELF-ABUSE and SEMINAL WEAKNESS, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, pointing out the author's plan of treatment, the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on the receipt of TEN CENTS.
Those who have contracted a certain loathsome disease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured themselves by certain secret habits, as well as MIDDLE AGED and OLD MEN troubled with debility and loss of power, before applying to any one for treatment, should first read this invaluable book.
DR. DWYEN'S FEMALE MONTHLY REGULATORS, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, irregularities, &c., and is the only reliable "preventive of pregnancy," warranted not to injure the health. CAUTION!—It should not be used during pregnancy, as miscarriage would be the result, though always harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent by mail.
The author may be consulted, either personally or by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats, and medicines sent to all parts of the country with complete instructions for self-treatment, secured from danger or curiosity.
DR. T. WILLIAMS,
Consulting Surgeon, Galen's Head Dispensary, 314, Fifth Street, between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.
Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9, P. M., daily, Sundays, 9 to 12, A. M.
aug16 wkt-wt.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

WELLS' JOBBER, PLATEN 14 by 18, \$300. Ds. 10, do. 10 by 12, 300. Ds. 10, do. 10 by 12, 300.

The Cincinnati Type Foundry
AND
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE
CORNER OF VINE AND LONGWORTH STS.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
(ESTABLISHED 1841.)
Manufacture and furnish for order every variety of
Printing Materials.
Our stock of Type is very large, both in extent and variety, including all the styles now in use by other Foundries as well as our own.
ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF
HAND, JOB, & POWER PRESSES,
OF OUR OWN AND OTHER MANUFACTURES.
Second-hand Types and Presses taken in exchange at highest prices.
Applications for Specimen Books, (which are furnished gratis to the order,) should state the name and location of their office, and specify the paper in which they may be sent, as they are too heavy for the mail.
L. J. Wells, Agent.

Lithography
AND
ENGRAVING
PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards, Bankers' Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads &c. Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps, and Book Illustrations, Visiting and Wedding Cards.
MIDDLETON, STROBRIDGE & CO.,
119 Walnut street, Old Fellows' Building.
mar29 wkt-wt.

JOHN A. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
MILITARY GOODS,
No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),
NEW YORK.
Hats, Caps, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Horse Equipments, and all articles for the military.
Furnished at short notice.
The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand and made to order.
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STATES RIGHTS TICKET.

FOR STATE SENATE—20TH DISTRICT,
HON. THOMAS P. PORTER,
OF WOODFORD.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANKLIN COUNTY,
CAPT. THOMAS STEELE.
(Regular Election, first Monday in August.)

TUESDAY.....JULY 23, 1861.

See outside for interesting reading matter.

The War News.

The telegraphic dispatches of yesterday morning reported a heavy battle progressing between the Federal forces under Gen. McDowell and the Confederate forces under Gen. Beauregard, in the neighborhood of Manassas Junction. The accounts were very contradictory and indecisive; though the coloring was of course favorable to the Federals, the telegraphic dispatches being all shaped under the orders of Lincoln's perfidious government. As we write, (Monday afternoon), a telegraphic report reaches this city that after a long struggle and heavy losses on both sides, the Federal forces retired from the field, leaving it in possession of the Confederates.

Postscript.

After the foregoing was put in type, dispatches arrived announcing that Gen. McDowell was slowly pressing his attack on Gen. Beauregard's position, when Gen. Johnson's column, and other reinforcements reached the scene, and suddenly turned the doubtful conflict into a decisive victory in behalf of the Confederate army. The Federal army fled in great precipitation towards Washington and could not be rallied to make a stand either at Centerville or Fairfax, but were chased through both positions. The flight must have been a rout, for they dropped their arms on the way, which became prize to the pursuers. There batteries of artillery, the best in the United States army, Sherman's, Carlisle's, and Long Island, were captured. Immense slaughter, of course, was the necessary and lamentable incident of the victory. It is reported, that relief was sent out from Washington to aid the retreat of the flying hosts, but even that could not rally them. Three of the finest New York regiments are reported to have been cut to pieces.

We are inclined to the opinion that this great achievement will be the crowning victory of the contest. The Federal forces remaining at Washington cannot retrieve a disaster so terrible. And it seems to us the most probable thing in the world, that if Patterson's pursuing column was in reasonable distance of Johnson's, Beauregard's forces, will cut it to pieces or chase it back across the Potomac; for in the existing posture of things, Patterson can neither be reinforced, nor make a stand. McClellan's forces, even if unopposed, could not join Patterson in less than a week's march; and we opine that he will be compelled to retire to Ohio, or at least to a point in Western Virginia, near Parkersburg. The fall of Washington City is now not at all improbable.

Logic.—The Yeoman of the 16th made the following statement:

"Accordingly, Lincoln's message plainly avowed the policy of elevating the negro race to the rank of equality with the white race, as indispensable to the very existence of the government, or, in other words, that the government would be destroyed unless slavery should be abolished and the blacks placed on a footing of equality with the whites. We have demonstrated this in the Yeoman by the clearest evidence."

We denied this statement, and asked for the proof. In the Yeoman of the 20th the editor undertakes to substantiate his previous statement by saying that Lincoln, in his Freepress speech, said so and so.

The logic of the Yeoman in most execrable as well as inexorable.—Commonwealth, 22d.

Here is misrepresentation expressed in indecorous language. We did not undertake to substantiate a previous statement by saying that Lincoln, in his Freepress speech, said so and so; but we did prove that Lincoln, in his message, substantiated his previous Freepress speech. And this quotation from the message answered in full the demand of the Commonwealth for evidences of administrative policy in favor of abolishing slavery. The quotation from the message not only indicated the abolition of slavery, but the elevation of the negro race to social and political equality with the white race. No other interpretation can possibly be put upon it, unless it can be shown that the white race, and not the black race, are encumbered with "artificial weights," &c., &c. If the declarations of a President's message are not proofs of his administrative policy, we know not what is. The message declares that the lifting artificial weights from all shoulders is the leading object of the Federal Government. This is the latest utterance of the Usurper. It is an avowal of the policy of his administration. Every body knows that no artificial weights rest on any shoulders in this country, except those of African slaves. Having shown, by proof from Lincoln's message, the design of abolishing slavery to be the policy of his administration, and that the Commonwealth palpably misrepresents our statement of the case, we shall dismiss that covert organ of abolitionism from further notice, until it corrects its misrepresentations, and does it, too, in language appropriate to decent journalism.

James B. Beck, Esq., is the States Rights candidate for Senator from Fayette and Scott, in place of Major Woolley, declined. Mr. Beck is a very able debater, and in discussion with his opponent, James F. Robinson, Esq., brought the acknowledgment that he regarded the Federal relations of the States, not as a Union of States, but a consolidated government, ignoring States Rights pretensions. There is a strong prospect of Beck's success, greatly improved by Mr. Robinson's support of doctrines which contemplate a federal consolidated despotism over the States.

Resignation of High Military Officials.
We regret to state that Gen. S. B. Buckner, Inspector General of Kentucky, resigned his office on Saturday last, to take effect on the 23d inst.

Col. Thomas H. Hunt, of the Second Regiment, State Guards, were very sorry to learn, has also resigned.

We hear, also, of other resignations of officers of the State Guard, among which are Capt. Lindsey and Lieutenants Burnley and Brown, of the Governor's Guards, of this city.

One of the objects of the law passed at the last extra session of the Legislature, organizing the Home Guards, was, in our opinion, the disorganization of the State Guard; and, whether such was the object of the Legislature or not, the action of the Military Board created by that act in violation of the Constitution, has had the effect, whether so designed or not, to disgust so many of the officers and men of the State Guard as to compel them, in self-respect, to retire from the service for which they had become so well fitted by efficient training. The factious party press of the State incessantly assailed the State Guard, and by the most unscrupulous insinuations, engendered suspicion and distrust to such an extent, that proud officers and men, insulted by such wanton and wicked injustice, withdrew from a service in which, had they been honorably treated, they would have proved themselves the protectors of all their fellow-citizens. The Home Guards, considered as a military organization for the defense of the State, in the view of all men of common sense, military or civil, is a wretched abortion. Whatever good they may be enabled to effect, under any circumstances, will be due alone to the meritorious action of their individual members; but it is a truth which we presume will never be questioned, that the material of the Home Guards, however respectable otherwise, is composed in chief of men influenced far more by the spirit of political partisanship, than by the high military spirit evinced by the State Guards; and this will be signally manifest, when the State shall require defenders.

The loss of such officers as Buckner and Hunt from the service of the State, is a public calamity.

Extract from a letter dated Bryantsville, Garrard county, July 18th, 1861.

"There has been a Gen. Nelson through this county making appointments and organizing the Lincoln Home Guards for the avowed purpose of aiding the traitors in East Tennessee. I understand he has made _____'s his headquarters, and appointed his son-in-law, _____, Colonel, and _____, Quarter-Master General."

Absurd as the above may seem to those who know that the Home Guards have no other than company organization, there is no doubt substantial truth in the statement. We have received other information, which satisfies us that secret political clubs have been organized in Kentucky, and that the Home Guards, wherever they can be subordinated to the control of the chief conspirators, are an important element of the organization, which has assumed a military form. Bruce, Inspector General of Home Guards, is no doubt an officer of this secret politico-military organization. The person called Gen. Nelson in the above letter, is believed to be no other than William Nelson, a Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, notorious for his connection with the atrocious act of distributing muskets unlawfully taken from the national armory to select partisans of Lincoln in Kentucky. He is doubtless making arrangements now, on the road to Cumberland and Wheeler's Gaps, for the passage of arms through Kentucky to the Lincoln men of East Tennessee. Let his movements and doings be closely watched and reported to the public. If he is engaged in any justifiable enterprise, it will be well to give him the applause he merits; if otherwise, it may be useful to the public to expose it.

The Journal had a sinister purpose in publishing a long rignarole purporting to be a ritual of the Knights of the Golden Circle, which it is the latest fashion of that paper to stigmatize as secessionists. We know nothing of the order; nothing of its organization or objects. But if we are not mistaken, the Journal has for years past denounced the order, at one time as filibusters seeking the conquest of Mexico, at another of Central America, at another of Cuba; and at each time with as positive terms of expression as it uses now in imputing disunion designs. We have no more belief in any one of these imputations than in any other. But we do believe the last was thrown out merely to divert scrutiny from secret politico-military organizations in Kentucky, in aid of Lincoln's war to subjugate the South and abolish slavery. Will the Journal tell us from what source Bruce received the appointment of Inspector General of the Home Guards of Kentucky, announced in its columns? Will it give us the ritual of the secret organization which conferred that and other military appointments on notorious political partisans?

The Frankfort Yeoman asks us "whether Federal troops have been advertised for and recruited in Louisville to serve under Gen. Rousseau, even since" our denial that he "was recruiting or intended to recruit such forces" here. No: they have not been. Our information and belief on the point are now precisely what they were when we made the denial to which the Yeoman alludes. If, at any time, Federal troops have been "recruited in Louisville to serve under Gen. Rousseau," we are totally unconscious of it. If the Yeoman is conscious of the fact, let the Yeoman set forth its knowledge.—Lou. Jour., 20th.

The above is a most discreditable dodge. Does not the Journal know that a "recruiting office" for Gen. Rousseau's brigade is advertised at the corner of Eighth and Main, in Louisville? How can the Journal deny the fact in the face of Rousseau's advertisement? The office at the corner of Eighth and Main is not a recruiting office, but merely a registry office, whence the soldiers to be enlisted are sent across the river and mustered into Lincoln's service! That's the Journal's honorable dodge! If this isn't down-right lying, it is the most detestable perversion. And this perversion is to be received as a sufficient apology to the people for the violated neutrality of Kentucky. The Journal's notion of neutrality is to aid Lincoln in fighting the South.

We are averse to giving apologies for lack of editorial matter. The space usually allotted for such matter, was reserved to the latest moment, to make room for Senator Breckinridge's great speech against the usurpations of Lincoln. But as we did not receive a revised copy of the speech in time for this issue, we give up the reserved space to selections from other organs of public sentiment; and we think the reader will find them more instructive than any thing we might have substituted from our own pen. We hope to get a revised edition of Senator Breckinridge's speech in time for our next. Meantime, we commend the following remarks upon it from the New York News to the sober consideration of every reader.

The Speech of Senator Breckinridge, and the Opposition in Congress.

The developments of each successive day render it more and more evident that, were the question of the present war to go before the people to-morrow, the triumphant majority in Congress, which is disposing in so unprincipled a manner of the lives and money of their constituents, would be permitted to stay at home, and conservative representatives be elected in their places. Of the ninety-two gentlemen who voted against the resolution of Mr. Wood, a careful analysis would prove that not over thirty will be re-elected; but that, as active participants in the misdeeds of what future generations will designate as the "Bloody Congress," they will, henceforth, be shorn of the confidence that has been reposed in their political integrity and judgment. On the other hand, it is impossible to review without sentiments of just pride the many and dignified course that has been taken by the Burnetts, Vallandighams, and their associates in the House, and statesmen like Breckinridge, Polk, and others, in the Senate. The speech of the Ex-Vice President of the United States, delivered day before yesterday, is worthy of his high fame and exalted genius, and may be pronounced a safe test for all to read, who desire a thorough exposition of the motives that have led to the fratricidal conflict which is desolating the land.

We had supposed that the most odious of the atrocities of the Lincoln Administration had at least been laid before the public. Some of the revelations contained in Mr. Breckinridge's calm and eloquent remonstrance against a blind indifference to the infamous policy of the Government, show that there have been hidden abysses of treachery and wickedness of which no one had even dreamed. "I am told, Sir," he said, "and if I had the power I would offer a resolution to inquire into it, in the name of the public liberties,—I am told that, at this moment, in the jail of this city, there are individuals who have been taken, by military authorities from Maryland and other States, and now lie here and cannot get out, and in some instances they have actually been forgotten. I was told of one instance where a man had been actually put in jail here and forgotten. His friends made application at one of the Departments, and they looked into the case and found there was nothing against him, and he was discharged. In the rush of events, the very existence of this man, and the cause of his imprisonment, were forgotten." We appeal to the free citizens of America whether a state of things so grossly and flagrantly inhuman and iniquitous can be imagined. The French revolution, with the Reign of Terror and infernal guillotining, pales before the hideous recitals of Bastille cruelties, and the letters de cachet of Bourbon tyrants, and here we have these very letters de cachet renewed in a free Democratic Republic. The uprising which has swept, within a few years half a dozen petty despots from their thrones in Italy, was mainly caused by popular hatred of rulers whose worst offenses were clandestine and false imprisonments; yet the miscreants who have violated their oaths of office at Washington, have thrust, with impunity, free born Americans into dungeons, who are found upon inquiry to be charged with no offense whatever. Humanity shudders at the bare recital of such tyrannous usurpations.

"I am aware," said Mr. Breckinridge, "that, in the present temper of Congress, one might as well oppose his uplifted hand to the waves of Niagara, as risk an appeal against these contemplated proceedings. The few of us left can only look with sadness on the melancholy drama being enacted before us. We can only hope that this flash of frenzy may not assume the form of chronic madness, but that Divine Providence may preserve for us and for posterity, out of the wreck of a broken Union, the priceless principles of constitutional liberty and self-government." Despotism, with military anarchy rapidly dogging its footsteps, never stalked forth in such formidable shape, over a wide-trodden land. The infernal strife, into which an unprincipled Abolition Government has precipitated the country, has only just commenced. The end is far off yet; but we begin to see, out of the continually increasing darkness, still blacker and more terrible shadows emerging, which only need time to develop into palpable, ghastly shape. One of the ablest and, personally, most humane of the leaders of that party to which Mr. Lincoln owes his election to power, has recently called for a Presidential usque, liberating all the slaves in the Southern States. "Let the President," he exclaims, "proclaim such liberation, and the war would end in thirty days. There would be no squeamishness, then, about letting ten or fifteen black regiments move southward from Canada and the Northern States; and with that most attractive and efficient help, many of our white regiments might be sent to stand on and see the salvation of the Lord." This is the side of the "irrepressible conflict" which the majority in the present Congress have been aiding. Thank God that by its side there has been a heroic minority, grounded in that "sober second thought" of the people which must eventually prevail, although perhaps too late to restore order out of the growing chaos.

We are indebted to Senator Powell for a revised pamphlet copy of his sound and able speech in the Senate on the 11th, against the joint resolution to approve and confirm Lincoln's unconstitutional acts. It is a searching effort, boldly exposing the indefensible usurpations of Lincoln, which we shall endeavor to transfer to the columns of the Yeoman, for the benefit of those who adhere to the principles of the Constitution, without which there can be no Union of the States and no peace to the country.

Thos. H. Powell, Esq., is the States Rights candidate for the House of Representatives in Henderson county.

Hon. John M. Elliott, in Floyd and ohmsen.

Hon. James B. Clay, in Fayette.

C. T. Noel, Esq., in Daviess.

Hon. David Meriwether, Speaker of the last House of Representatives, is a candidate for re-election in Jefferson, opposed by Mr. Larney, and we see by his published appointments that the powerful old wheel-horse is making a vigorous canvass.

S. B. Vance, Esq., is the States Rights candidate for the Senate in the Henderson and Daviess district.

No Hope of a Peaceable Settlement.

In the House of Representatives, on the 15th, Mr. Wood, of New York, submitted the following:

PROPOSITION FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Mr. Wood—I offer the following resolution: Resolved, That this Congress recommend the Governors of the several States to convene their Legislatures for the purpose of calling an election to select two delegates from each congressional district, to meet in general convention at Louisville, in Kentucky, on the first Monday in September next; the purpose of the said convention to be to devise measures for the restoration of peace to our country.

I move the previous question on its adoption.

Mr. Washburne—I move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Burnett—On that motion I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 92, nays 61; as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Appleton, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beman, Bingham, Francis P. Blair, Samuel S. Blair, Blake, Bullfinch, Chamberlain, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Curtis, Cutler, Davis, Daves, Delano, Diven, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliot, Ely, Fenton, Fessenden, Franchot, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Gurley, Hale, Hanchett, Harrison, Hickman, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Francis W. Kellogg, William Kellogg, Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Mitchell, Moorhead, Justin S. Morrill, John Olin, Patton, Pike, Porter, Potter, John H. Riddle, Edward H. Rollins, Sedgwick, Shanks, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Benjamin F. Thomas, Trowbridge, Upton, Vandever, Van Horn, Van Valkenburgh, Van Wyck, Verree, Wall, Wallace, Charles W. Walton, E. P. Walton, Washburne, Wheeler, Albert S. White, and Windom—92.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Ancona, Joseph Bailey, George H. Brown, Burnett, Calvert, Cobb, Cooper, Corning, Cox, Cravens, Crittenden, Doolittle, English, Fisher, Fouke, Grider, Haight, Harding, Holman, Jackson, Johnson, Law, Lazarus, Logan, McClelland, Mallory, Morris, Noble, Noell, Norton, Nugent, Odell, George H. Pendleton, Ried, Richardson, Robinson, James S. Rollins, Smith, John B. Steele, William G. Steele, Vallandigham, Vibbard, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Ward, Chilton A. White, Wickliffe, Wood, and Woodruff—51.

So the resolution was laid on the table.

SUPPRESSION OF THE REBELLION.

Mr. McClelland. I offer the following resolution; and if there is any objection, I move to suspend the rules:

Whereas a portion of the people of the United States, in violation of their constitutional obligations, have taken up arms against the national Government, and are now striving by aggressive and iniquitous war, to overthrow it, and break up the Union of these States: Therefore,

Resolved, That this House hereby pledges itself to vote for any amount of money and any number of men which may be necessary to insure a speedy and effectual suppression of such rebellion, and the permanent restoration of the Federal authority everywhere within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States.

Mr. Burnett. If my friend will give us the yeas and nays upon the resolution, I will not object to it.

Mr. McClelland. Certainly; we want to get you upon the record, and I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. McClelland. I demand the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered to be put.

The question was then put, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 121, nays 5; as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Alley, Ashley, Babbitt, Goldsmith F. Bailey, Joseph Bailey, Baker, Baxter, Beman, Bingham, Francis P. Blair, Samuel S. Blair, Blake, George H. Brown, Bullfinch, Calvert, Chamberlain, Clarke, Cobb, Colfax, Fredrick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Corning, Covode, Cox, Cravens, Curtis, Cutler, Davis, Daves, Delano, Diven, Duell, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliot, Ely, English, Fenton, Fessenden, Fisher, Fouke, Francis, Frank, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Gurley, Haight, Hale, Hanchett, Harrison, Hickman, Holman, Hutchins, Julian, Kelly, Francis W. Kellogg, William Kellogg, Law, Lazarus, Lehnman, Logan, Loomis, Lovejoy, McClelland, McKean, McKnight, Mitchell, Moorhead, Justin S. Morrill, Morris, Nixon, Noble, Nugent, Odell, Olin, Patton, Perry, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Potter, John H. Riddle, Edward H. Rollins, Sedgwick, Shanks, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Smith, John B. Steele, William G. Steele, Vallandigham, Vibbard, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Ward, Chilton A. White, Wickliffe, Wood, and Woodruff—121.

NAYS.—Messrs. Burnett, Griden, Norton, Reid, and Wood—5. Absent—Crittenden, Harding, Jackson, Mallory, Menzies, Wadsworth, and Wickliffe.

So the resolution was agreed to.

CENSURE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Vallandigham—I offer the following resolutions, and move that they be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States confers upon Congress alone the power to "raise and support armies," and to provide and maintain a navy; and therefore the President, in the proclamation of May 3, 1861, and the orders and action, by his authority, of the war and navy departments, increasing the army and navy, and calling for and accepting the services of volunteers for three years without warrant of law, usurped powers belonging solely to Congress, and so violated the Constitution.

Resolved, That the right to declare a blockade against an independent power, is a belligerent right, depending upon the existence of a state of war; and that as Congress, and Congress alone, have the power to declare or recognize the existence of war, the President has no right to order a blockade until after Congress shall have declared or recognized war with the power whose ports are to be blockaded; and further; that Congress alone can abolish or shut up the ports of entry of any State within the Union; and that, therefore, the President, in blockading and shutting up the ports of entry to the certain of the States of the Union, without the authority of Congress, violated the Constitution.

Resolved, That Congress alone have the constitutional power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*; and that until the writ has been suspended by act of Congress, it is the duty of the President, and all other officers, civil and military, to obey it; and that therefore the President, in suspending said writ himself, or attempting to authorize certain military officers to suspend it, or to disobey it, or in sustaining them in disobedience to it, violated the Constitution.

Resolved, That by the Constitution "no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law;" and that in ordinary the drawing from the treasury of money unappropriated or appropriated for one purpose, and applying the

same to purposes for which no appropriations had been made by law, the President violated the Constitution.

Resolved, That the search of certain telegraph offices in the month of May last by officers and agents of the Executive, without search warrant upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the places to be searched, and the things to be seized, and the seizure of papers and dispatches in said offices, was a violation of the constitutional "right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures;" and that the President, in ordering said search and seizures, violated the Constitution.

Resolved, That neither Congress, nor the President, nor the judiciary, have any constitutional power to abridge the freedom of speech or of the press; and that the suspension of newspaper presses by military authority and force, and the arrest of citizens by military or civil authority, for the expression by speech, or through the press, of opinions upon political subjects, or subjects of any kind, is a violation of the Constitution.

Resolved, That the arrest without civil process of persons not subject to the rules and articles of war, nor in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, by soldiers in the service of the United States, is a breach of the Constitution, and a violation of the constitutional liberty of the person.

Mr. Lovejoy—I move that those resolutions be laid upon the table.

Mr. Vallandigham—I only desire that the resolutions may be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. I demand the yeas and nays on the motion to lay upon the table.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The resolutions were then laid upon the table.

Senatorial Elections—Class to be Elected in 1861.

To the Editor of the Yeoman:

According to my examinations, comparisons, and estimates, the following is a correct list of the districts, and of the counties composing them, entitled to vote for Senators at the ensuing August election; showing also the counties to be doubly represented, and the counties disfranchised for two years by the apportionment law of 1860:

7th District—Daviess, Henderson, and McLean counties.

8th District—Ohio, Butler, and Muhlenburg counties.

9th District—Breckinridge, Grayson, Hancock, and Edmonson counties.

10th District—Meade, Hardin, and Bullitt counties.

11th District—Barren, Hart, and Metcalfe counties.

14th District—Nelson, Larnie, and Spencer counties.

15th District—Mercer, Jessamine, and Boyle counties.

17th District—Pulaski, Wayne, and Clinton counties.

19th District—Washington, Marion, and Taylor counties.

20th District—Anderson, Woodford, and Franklin counties.

21st District—Shelby, Henry, and Oldham counties.

22d District—Owen, Carroll, and Trimble counties.

24th District—Kenton county.

25th District—Campbell and Pendleton counties.

27th District—Scott and Fayette counties.

31st District—Mason and Lewis counties.

32d District—Boyd, Greenup, Carter, and Lawrence counties.

34th District—Perry, Breathitt, Letcher, Harlan, and Clay counties.

35th District—Estill, Owsley, Jackson, and Montgomery counties.

There are not so many counties disfranchised, nor so many doubly represented, as I had supposed. All of the districts are entitled, by a full vote, (not having voted for four years,) to elect this year, except districts Nos. 9, 11, 17, 21, 22, and 30, which six last named obtain the right by having the largest fractional number. Owen, district 22; Shelby, district 21, and Fleming, district 30, carry the election by fractions of 21/57, 21/11, and 18/61, not much above the disfranchised counties: Nicholas 18/66, Marion 18/64, Clarke 14/93, Monroe 14/86, Grant 14/87, and Lincoln 11/62.

MEMORANDUM.—This calculation is based upon the enumeration of qualified voters of 1857; and the numbers of the districts are those of the apportionment of 1860. C.

The Insultations to Strife in Kentucky.

A sagacious observer and strong thinker writing to us from his calm, rural retreat, says:

"I am looking every day for some collision in Kentucky, the result of the Louisville Journal's efforts to bring about such a catastrophe. The Home Guards, or rather the Lincoln musket men, are imbued with Prentice's hellish spirit, and will eagerly engage in any outrage to bring on trouble. Governor Magoffin has been acting with great discretion so far, and I hope he will continue to do so. The fact that many of the young men of the State have gone to Tennessee, exasperates the insolents, and affords them a fine field for all sorts of imaginary conjectures of designs against the State, &c. For this reason I regret that they have gone, and it ought, in some way, to be discouraged."

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,

Memphis, July 10, 1861.

Mr. John Creighton, of Memphis, has shown me a double-barrel shotgun, to which he has affixed a bayonet, making it a most formidable weapon. I am satisfied that the double-barrel shotgun, with the minnie ball and sword bayonet attached, is as deadly a weapon, and would be as efficient on the battle field, as troops could be armed with. The country is full of these arms, and with them fifty thousand more troops could be thrown into the field for the public defense; and I advise all men having a double-barrel shotgun to have the bayonet attached. The bayonet is easily fixed and unfixed in a moment of time.

G. D. J. PILLOW.

Maj. Gen. commanding Army Tennessee.

IMPORTANT TO VOLUNTEERS.—One of the officers of the Georgia volunteers writes from Winchester, Va., to the Atlanta papers, that "it is useless for volunteers to buy side arms." They are not allowed to carry them after they are mustered into service. The money each would spend for a pistol will do them great good if brought in money. Orders are given to disperse with pistols as fast as the different regiments arrive in camp, and men are following the army to buy them. "It is money thrown away to buy pistols."

BEGINNING TO SPEAK OUT.—The special Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial telegraphed that paper as follows: "The Republicans are beginning to show their hands more distinctly. Wonder if they will re-think in Kentucky indorse the new position!"

The Senate indulged in an exciting debate on the war and slavery. Jim Lane, Powell, and others, participated in it. Some very radical speeches were made. Bright, of Indiana, wallowed in doughfaceism, as usual. Downing, of Illinois, made the best speech of the debate. The general sentiment of Northern speeches seemed to be, if slavery stood in the way of Union, it must fall.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidate for Senator.

Editors Yeoman:

In answer to calls made on me through the public press, and repeatedly by private citizens, I have, after much reflection, concluded to announce myself as a candidate for the Senate, in the district composed of the counties of Owen, Carroll, and Trimble.

May 24th, 1861. A. P. GROVER.

State Treasurer.

We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARBAR, the present Treasurer, a candidate for re-election at the next August election.

Feb 16 w&twte

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Beautifully Clear!

Pure and White!

WHAT?

Any face after the use of the *Magnolia Balm*, no matter how unsightly, it was before. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere. W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y. See advertisement.

News Depot.

We are gratified to learn that our neighbor, J. D. POLLARD, across the way, in the "Old Bank Building" has made arrangements to receive the New York and Philadelphia weekly papers, pictorial &c., together with all of the Louisville and Cincinnati daily morning papers and the Louisville evening papers, and will have them for sale at his counter on and after Monday, July 15th. Give him a call, and patronize one of your own citizens. July 13 t-w&t

TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date. W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y. June 1 t-w&t

A. CONERY,

SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)

Has just received a new assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS

AND

JEWELRY.

Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.

Jan 27 w&t-w tf

EDGAR KEENON.....J. L. GIBBONS.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF

STRAW GOODS,

CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY

KEENON & GIBBONS,

HOUSE.—Mr. Kellogg, of Indiana, moved that when the House adjourned it be till Monday. [Voices.—"Do you want to go to Monday? Let's go, etc."] Mr. Washburne, before he voted, wished to know whether the Committee on Ways and Means had business to report.

Mr. Cox objected to the question being asked, the object being, he said, to go to Manassas to get in the way of our soldiers.

The House refused to adjourn till Monday—42 against 88.

Mr. Crittenden asked leave to submit resolutions declaring the present civil war had been forced upon us by the disunionists of the Southern States now in rebellion against the government of the United States, that in this national emergency Congress, vanquishing all feelings of passion and resentment, will recollect only their duty to their country, that the war is not waged for conquest or subjugation, or interference with the rights of established institutions of these States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution, with the right and equality under it unimpaired; that as soon as these objects shall be accomplished, the war ought to cease.

Mr. Sedgwick, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the Senate bill passed, appropriating \$3,000,000 to \$3,500,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to purchase or charter vessels to be armed as a temporary increase of the navy during the present rebellion.

Mr. Sedgwick reported back the joint resolution for the relief of widows and orphans of those lost in the sloop-of-war *Levant*. Passed.

The bill providing for an assistant Secretary of War and for an enlarged and more efficient organization of the army bureau was passed.

House adjourned till Monday.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

SENATE.—Mr. Hale offered a resolution that the Naval Committee be empowered to inquire into the surrender of the navy yards at Pensacola and Norfolk, with power to send for persons and papers. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, introduced a bill to provide for the transportation of arms and munitions of war to loyal citizens in the States now in rebellion, and to provide for organizing them into regiments, &c. He said that the loyal citizens in those States felt that the Government was bound to protect them against invasion and insurrection. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Trumbull introduced a bill to provide for the holding of the circuit district courts during temporary insurrection. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The bill providing for the construction of one or more iron-clad war vessels was laid over.

The resolution approving the acts of the President was taken up.

Mr. Latham spoke, and alluded to his friends, Breckinridge, Bayard, and others, who charged the President with most cordial support, and he would say here as the representative of a sovereign State of loyal people, if the President had not exercised these powers he would have voted to have impeached him as unfit and unworthy of the place.

Mr. Latham closed with an eloquent declaration, that whatever happens, his own State will stand firm by the Union.

Mr. Rice said he wished to endorse all that had been said by his friend from California. On motion Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., the subject was postponed until Monday.

After executive session, the Senate adjourned.

A Plea for Peace.

The New York Journal of Commerce (Union) has some reflections on the probable results of the war now convulsing the country. The following extract commends itself to the thoughtful consideration of the Patriot and the Christian:

We believe that the possible Union to be accomplished by war and conquest would not be worth one solitary Northern life—one drop of Northern blood. It is paying a dear price for a worthless thing, a breath, an imagination, a mockery. The question whether the remaining States will be injured by allowing the seceders to go, is not only as fairly and simply before us as it would be in the case of a peaceable request, but there is now added to it the argument that war is a part of the alternative. Shall we suffer more, will the country suffer more, will the world suffer more, will the records of history suffer more, by letting them go, or by compelling them to come back by civil war? Will the great principles of American liberty and government, the principle that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, be subserved best by admitting their secession, or by conquering them back into the Union they hate?

Never was there a case in which a peace party stood stronger on moral grounds than now and here. If Ireland arose unanimous for freedom, and England sent her hosts into the green island, there might be some old notions of hereditary rights, of kingly prerogative, to which the war party would appeal. When Francis of Naples made his stand at Gaeta, there was even in peace-loving minds a sort of justification of a king fighting for the last inch of his father's kingdom, tyrant though he and his fathers before him were.

But is a nation whose principle is government by consent of the governed, where the inhabitants of an immense territory desire to form a new government—where they count themselves by millions, and are ready to take their place at once among great nations, and where the alternative is to permit it, or to enter on a civil war whose horrors the world has never seen equalled—for Christians and men of peace to accept the alternative of war, indicates that underneath the questions of right, good policy and duty, there is a bitterness of hatred that renders men for the time unable to abjure the great issues before them. When cooler hours come, the value of Christianity of human love, will make itself heard for peace.

We hold it to be the duty of every American and every Christian to advocate the laying down of arms and the restoration of peace, even at the sacrifice of consenting to a dissolution of the Union. Civil war is not preferable to a broken Union. Civil war will not bless the world with any good results; it will not restore a Union of hearts, without which a union of States is worthless.

Synopsis of Jeff. Davis' Message.

RICHMOND, July 20.

My inaugural call attended to the causes that formed the Southern Confederacy. It is not necessary to call the public attention to such facts as have occurred during the recess and to matters connected with the public defense. I congratulate Congress on the recent accessions to the Confederacy of free and equal sovereign States.

It has been deemed advisable to remove the several departments with their archives to Richmond, to which place Congress has already removed the seat of Government.

After the adjournment of Congress the aggressive movements of the enemy required prompt and energetic action. The accumulation of the forces of the enemy on the Potomac sufficiently demonstrated that his efforts were directed against Virginia, and from no point could the necessary means for her defense and protection be so efficiently directed as from her own capital.

The rapid progress of the last few months has stripped away the veil which hid the purposes of the Lincoln Government. They are now revealed. The message of their President and the action of their Congress during the present session confirms the intention of subjugating the seceding States by war—a folly which is equalled only by its wickedness—a war which, while it cannot possibly attain its proposed result, will inflict its dire calamities upon us, but will also fall with double severity upon themselves.

On the 13th of March last, with an affectation of ignorance of the secession of seven States, which had organized a Confederate Government; persisting, in April, in the assumption of the existence of a riot, which was to be dispersed by a *posse comitatus*; in the succeeding months there were false representations that these States intended an offensive war, in spite of conclusive evidence to the contrary, furnished as they were by official action as the basis of the Constitution.

The President of the United States and his advisers succeeded in deceiving the people of these States into the belief that the purpose of this Government was not peace at home but conquest abroad—not the defense of her liberties, but subversion of the United States.

A series of maneuvers by which a false impression was created; the arts which were devised, and the perjury by which they were executed, were already known to the people, and the people would make their success a subject of boasting and self-justification in the message? Fortunately for the truth of history, Lincoln's message minutely details to attempt to reinforce Fort Pickens, in violation of the armistice, of which he confesses to have been informed only by rumors too vague and uncertain to attract attention.

The hostile expedition dispatched to supply Fort Sumter, was admitted to have been undertaken with a knowledge that its success was impossible, the sending of a notice to the Governor of South Carolina, of the intention to use force to accomplish this object; and quoting from his inaugural, that there would be no conflict unless those States were the aggressors, and proceeds to declare that his promise in the past as well as for the future, was the performance of this promise, which could not be misunderstood. In defiance of our statement that gave notice of the approach of a hostile fleet, he charges these States with the assault on the United States. The world cannot misunderstand this unfounded pretence. Mr. Lincoln expresses concern that some foreign nations so shaped their actions as though they supposed there would probably be an early destruction of the Union. He abandons further disguise, and proposes to make the contest short and decisive. Even the increased force demanded by these enormous preparations was a distinct avowal that the United States had engaged in conflict with a great and powerful nation, and were compelled to abandon the pretense of dispersing rioters and suppressing insurrection, and were driven to the acknowledgment of the separate existence of the Confederate States by the interdiction of an embargo; they blockade all commerce between the two, and thus repudiate the foolish idea that the inhabitants of the Confederate States are still citizens of the United States. They are now waging an indiscriminate war upon the Confederate States with a savage ferocity unknown to modern civilization.

Mr. Davis compares the present invasion to that which Great Britain made in 1781, which was conducted on more civilized principles. Mankind will shudder at the outrages committed upon defenceless females by those pretending to be fellow-citizens, depicting the horrors with which they regard deliberate malignity which, under the pretext of suppressing insurrection, makes special war upon sick women and children by carefully devised measures to prevent their obtaining medicines necessary to their cure.

The sacred claims of humanity are respected by all nations, even in the fury of battle. By a careful deviation they attacked hospitals, now outraged by a Government, which pretends to desire to end the fraternal conflict. Such outrages admit of no retaliation unless the actual perpetrators could be captured.

Mr. Taylor's mission to Washington was to propose an exchange of prisoners taken on the privateer *Savannah*, and to inform Mr. Lincoln of a determined purpose to check all barbarities on prisoners of war, and by such retaliation to effectually put an end to such practices. Mr. Lincoln promises a reply, but it has not yet been received.

In reference to the peculiar relation which exists between this government and the States usually termed the Border Slave States, (which cannot properly be withheld from notice,) the hearts of our people are animated by sentiments towards the inhabitants of those States, which found an expression in your enactment refusing to consider them as enemies, or to authorize hostilities against them—that a large portion of the people of these States are as our brethren if they were unrestrained by the actual presence of large armies, by the subversion of civil authority, and the declaration of martial law. Some of them, at least, would joyfully unite with us. They are, with almost entire unanimity, opposed to the prosecution of the war waged against us, in faith of which daily occurring events fully warrant the assertion that the President of the United States refuses to recognize in those of our late brethren the right of retaining from an attack upon us, and justifies his refusal by the assertion that the States have no other power than that reserved to them in the Union by the Constitution; no one of them having ever been a State out of the Union. This new constitutional relation between these States and the General Government is a fitting introduction to another assertion in the message, that the Executive possesses the power of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and delegating that power to military commanders at discretion; and both these propositions claim a respect equal to that which is felt for the additional statement of the same paper, that it is proper, in order to execute the laws, that a single law, made in such extreme tenderness of a citizen's liberty, that practically it relieves more of the guilty than of the innocent, should, to a very limited extent, be violated.

We may well rejoice that we have forever severed a connection with a Government that thus tramples on all the principles of constitutional liberty.

Our operations in the field will be greatly extended by reason of the policy which heretofore has been secretly entertained, but is now aroused and acted upon. The United States troops hitherto raised have proved ample for defense.

The seven States which originally organized a Confederacy, with the exception of those fortified islands whence the enemy have been driven emphatically out—in those stations now, at the expiration of five months from the formation of the government, not a single hostile foot presses their soil.

Our forces, however, must necessarily prove inadequate to repel invasion, by a million of men, as is now proposed by the enemy. If a corresponding increase of our forces becomes necessary, abundant crops will sustain us—the most abundant known in history.

Many of our people believe the supply equal to two years' consumption. Our citizens of every condition in life exhibit their devotion by manifesting a laudable pride in upholding their independence, unaided by any resources other than their own; and the subscription to the loan proposed by the Government cannot fall short of \$50,000,000, and probably will largely exceed that sum.

(From the N. Y. News.)

Abolition the Object of the War.

Annexed is an extract from the Special Message of President Lincoln:

"Our adversaries have adopted some declarations of independence in which, unlike the good old one penned by Jefferson, they omit the words, 'all men are created equal.' Why? They have adopted a temporary national constitution, in the preamble of which, unlike our good old one, signed by Washington, they omit 'we, the people,' and substitute 'we, the deputies of the sovereign and independent States.' Why? Why this deliberate pressing out of view the rights of men and the authority of the people?"

"This is essentially a people's contest. On the side of the Union it is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of government whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men; to lift artificial weights from all shoulders; to clear the paths of the oppressed; to afford all an unfettered start, and a fair chance in the race of life."

"Yielding to partial and temporary departures from necessity, this is the leading object of the Government for whose existence we contend."

There can exist no longer any doubt as to the motive of the President and his advisers in precipitating this cruel war upon the country. It is so plainly set forth in the above extract, that he who runs may read, and the people who reads may not err therein. So we have it distinctly avowed "that this is a struggle on the side of the Union to lift the artificial weights from all men's shoulders." The declaration of the Chicago platform, "that all men are created equal," has found its exponent in the President; and not only its exponent but its propagandist, who will carry fire and sword into Southern territory to establish it. When one contemplates the character of Abolitionism, its growth, its unscrupulous enthusiasm, its boldness of attack, lifting its hand against the Federal Union, and rending asunder churches, it may well make patriots tremble to recognize the President of this nation as the willing instrument in the hands of such a fanaticism, to carry out its monstrous purposes. We have never been deceived as to the motives of the President in inaugurating this wicked war. We judged him by his political sentiments, and we judged him by the character of his Cabinet, from the character of the Abolition fanatics by whom he is continually surrounded, and whose advice he most servilely follows; and now to all this we have added the unblinking avowal of the real object in his message to the American people. They who have taken up arms, as they supposed in defense of the laws, will be astounded when they reflect on this most significant declaration, and ask if it be possible that they are only embarking in a crusade, by the aid of his Cabinet, from the character of the Abolition fanatics by whom he is continually surrounded, and whose advice he most servilely follows; and now to all this we have added the unblinking avowal of the real object in his message to the American people. 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